

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Antibiotic and Immunization Methods in the Soviet Union	DATE DISTR.	27 May 1953
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	[REDACTED]
		REFERENCES	[REDACTED]

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] crystalline penicillin was more in abundance; [REDACTED] 80 percent of the penicillin in the USSR was crystalline.

2. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Penicillin was imported from Hungary, Germany, and presumably Czechoslovakia. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The overall availability of penicillin to the civilian population was insufficient. [REDACTED] more was at the disposal of the armed forces than was available to the civilians [REDACTED]

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STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC				
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25X1 (Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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4. [ ] the policy in the USSR regarding the number of units of penicillin per dose in normal usage [ ]

[ ] varied with the degree of infection; normally, five shots of crystalline penicillin of 40,000 units each, or one 50,000 unit shot of amorphous penicillin was administered for gonorrhea.

5. [ ] vaccines and antitoxins [ ] available in the USSR [ ]

[ ] All people in the USSR were given: a small pox vaccination once every seven years; a single shot which included the anti-serums for typhoid, para-typhoid, and cholera once a year; and a diphtheria shot once in a lifetime (at about age seven). The shots were effective for the specified period between shots. If a person suffered a rather serious open wound, then and only then was he given an anti-tetanus shot. Every so often, children were examined, presumably by the Swiss method, for their susceptibility to tuberculosis. This method consisted of putting a plaster on the chest for 48 hours and, if, when it was removed, any sores or pimples were present, it indicated susceptibility and the advisability of taking extreme caution to prevent contact.

6. [ ]

[ ] The people were quite cooperative and appeared at the designated place for their shots. Generally, in a small village, it was announced that on a certain date a mobile medical detachment would administer the shots; all inhabitants were required to appear at a specified time. A roster was made of the people who were given shots, and it was then checked against the records of the village. Those who had not appeared were notified; and, if they still failed to appear, they were taken in, given the shot, and fined.

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